

SCIENTIFIC COOKS who have tested the difference between food cooked with coal and gas say that we lose more in weight in a coal range than in a gas stove. Two bluefish, each weighing four pounds, were baked one day in a cooking school The bluefish which came from oven of the coal range weighed three pounds and one ounce when ready to set on the table; the fish which had grown brown and crisp in the oven of the gas stove weighed three pounds and six ounces.

BISCUITS .- When I make baking powder biscuit, says a writer in "Good Housekeeping," I measure and sift my flour, salt and baking powder, rub in the butter, grease the pans and set everything around ready that is needed. Then I light both burners of the gas stove. In the time it takes me to pour the milk into the dry ingredients, stit it up, toss on a board, roll, cut and put the biscuit in the pans, the oven is hot, very hot, as required for baking powder biscuit. Still maintaining this heat, I bake them ten minutes, whereupon turn out both burners. I leave the biscuit in the hot oven for about four or five minutes, then I take them out, light as puff-balls, brown as a nut. Generally the gas burns for biscuit about seventeen minutes. I have timed this process six times and in twenty minutes from the time I began to get my cooking utensils together the biscuit were on the table.

LAMB CHOPS broiled over a coal fire or in a spider never taste as they do when broiled before a good flame of gas. Here is the method: Pare off all the fat from the edge, also the skin, which gives chops a woolly flavor, and arrange them closely in a shallow baking pan, alternating each time the bone end with the meat end. Brush them over with melted butter and place on a grate on the second shelf under the flame, which ought to be lighted about two minutes before the chops go in. As soon as they have browned turn them and brush the other s.de with butter. Lay them on a hot platter when cooked and dress with butter, pepper, salt and a dash of lemon juice. Serve with green peas.

VESSELS FOR GAS STOVES. One can economize gas wonderfully by using the section saucepans, four three cornered vessels which set together make one round one. The one flame will cook something in all four at once. They are very useful when three or four vegetables have to be prepared for dinner.

HINTS.-One has to learn a good deal from practice about the keeping clean of a gas stove. The sides may be blackned but never the burners as it stops the free escape of gas The thin shelf of sheet iron which catches all sorts of drippings on top should be washed once a day with hot water and soap. The oven linings require a good rub, when hot, with some animal fat; lard is best, clean the drilled burner with a skewer or bit of wire.

PUFF PASTE bakes to perfection in a gas oven. It requires a very hot oven, so light both burners ten minutes before it is required. Put the pastry in ice cold on the bottom The heat expands the air rolled in between the paperlike flakes of Watch it carefully and do not allow it to brown too quickly or it will The browning may be retarded by laying over ...ed for six years in succession at the

the top of the paste a piece of pa per. Allow the past when perfectly risen to brown very delicately.

> WHEN BAKING A CUSTARD in an oven containing some other dish which requires greater heat, the proper temperature may be obtained by setting the custard in a pan of hot water. Do not allow the water to boil around it. If it shows a symptom of bubbling, add cold water Use a pan a bit larger than the dish containing the custard, and do not put in water enough to come more than half way up the pudding dish. This permits more water to be added without dipping any out, and also lifting out the custard as soon as it is cooked. If left standing even a few minutes in the hot water it will whey.-Good Housekeeping.

# Notes for Farmers.

ANNUAL FAIRS.-Some features of the amusement programmes heretofore furnished at the annual fairs and exhibitions in Ontario have been made the subject of much criticism, and as a result, we find the following remarks in the Ottawa "Free Press." Our contemporary says:—
Arrangements have been completed

for a radical change in the character of the Carleton County fair, to be held next autumn. At a recent meeting of the officers of the association many features that have been in vogue for a long period were con demned and will be eliminated. Horse racing and lines of amusement which do not tend to educate the farmer will be supplanted with new intro ductions and prizes will be offered for productions of the farmer that at present receive no encouragement.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, had advised a change of this character for Whitby fair, which has lately deteriorated from a high standard. Promoters of the Carleton fair thought a similar plan would improve the local fair and have received the sanction of Mr. Hodson to go ahead on these plans.

As a result of making the under taking of more educative value there will be a greater cost. To de fray this the government has devoted \$80,000 annually for the prov-

It is hoped that with the placing of Richmond fair on a better and more truly useful basis a larger patronage will be secured. It is notice able that many large farmers do not patronize the fair and their reason is that the best object is not attained.

As was the case last year, specialists will visit the fairs for judging ous methods of farming.

One of the reasons for removing horse racing is that it is not an industry of the ordinary farm. tests may be carried that will promote the raising of horses which will be of the most useful type for farm-

ing. Contests for school children will be provided for which will do much towards arousing interest in the young for valuable pursuits. Among competitions are exhibits of cut flow ers grown in the school grounds, exhibit of grain, exhibit of clover and grasses, exhibit of roots, exhibit of wild flowers and leaves, each specito be labeled; exhibit men weeds, weed seeds in bottles, also labeled; exhibit of injurious and useful insects.

The important changes in the fair will no doubt have a tendency to increase interest and will have the effect of bringing in many more competitors.

SOWING GRAIN.-The problem of sowing the kinds of grain that wil; produce the largest returns of grain and straw, is an important one .or farmers to consider.

In an extensive experiment conduct-

Ontario Agricultural College, growing oats, spring wheat, barley and peas, separately and in various combinations, it was found that a mixture of barley and oats gave the highest yield of grain per acre. Having ascertained that a mixture of barley and oats was well adapted to a large production of grain, it became of importance to know the best proportion of these grains to use in the mixture to give the most satisactory results. It was therefore decided to conduct an experiment in sowing nine different proportions of oats and barley, in order to determine which mixture and which quantity of seed would give the best re sults in the production of grain and straw. The following gives the am-ount of oats and barley per acre used for seed in the different mixtures: 1. Oats, ½ bus. and barley ½ bus. 2. Oats, ½ bus. barley 1 bus. 3. Oats, ½ bus. and barley, ½ bus. Oats, 1 bus. and barley 1 bus. Oats, 1 bus, and barley 1 bus. Oats, 1 bus. and barley 11 bus. Oats. 14 bus, and barley 14 bus. Oats 11 bus. and barley 1 bus. Oats 11 bus. and barley 11 bus This entire experiment was conduct ed in three places in our experiment al ground in 1900, and again in 1901. In the average of three experiments, it is found that the mixture of 1 bushel of oats and 112 bushels of barley per acre produced the largest yield of grain in 1900, and the second largest yield of grain in 1901. In taking the average of the two years, the mixture here men tioned has produced the highest yield of grain. In yield of straw per acre. however, it is found that 11 bus. of oats and 1 bus. barley made the highest record. The lowest yield of grain per acre was produced from a mixture of 14 bus. of oats and 14 bus, barley per acre in each of the two years in which this experiment has been conducted.

In growing a mixture of oats and barley for production of grain, it is important to select those varieties which require about the same length of time to reach maturity. If a standard variety of oats such as Banner or Siberian, is used, it is important to select some late variety of barley, such as Chevalier two rowed, in order that the two varie ties may mature at the same time. If a standard variety of barley, such as the Mandschenri or common sixrowed, is used, it is necessary to se lect some early varieties of oats such as Daubeney or Alaska. In each of the two past years an experiment was conducted in the Ontario Agricultural College with three different mixtures which would reach maturity at different times. The following gives the varieties in each three mixtures: 1. Mandshuere barley and Daubeney oats; 2, Siberian oats and Chevalier barley, and 3, Poland White oats and Kinna Kulla barley. The first two mixtures here named produced the largest yields of grain per acre in each of the past two years.

BABY'S BIRTHRIGHT

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Health is the birthright of all lit-It is a mother's duty see that her baby enjoys it. Mother's greatest aid in guarding children's health is Baby's Own Tablets - o medicine which can be given with perfect safety to the youngest baby.

Among the many mothers who have proved the value of this medicine is Mrs. J. W. Booth, Bar River, Ont. She says :- "My baby suffered great ly from sore mouth and bad stom-Several doctors prescribed for ach. her, but nothing seemed to benefit her in the least till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets, and then in a short time my little one was fully restored to health. I would not be wi hout the Tablets in the house and would advise all mothers to use them when their children are

ailing.' Baby's Own Tablets are used in thousands of homes in Canada and always with beneficial results. They contain absolutely no opiate or other harmful drug; are mild, sure in their action and leasant to take. The very b st medicine for all troviles of the stomach and bowels, curing colic, indirestion, constipation, diar horn and simple They give relief in teathing troubles dispel worms, promote healthful sleep and one not t'e minor ailments all de grists or sent by mail post paid by writing direct to Williams' Medicine Co., E Brockville. Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

If Our Blessed Lord had only desired us to "watch" we might have suprosed ourselves strong enough to resist temptation by our own tions, but He knew our vigilance would be useless. I'e Himself watched with us.

# Prayers for France.

The Sunday within the octave of the Feast of St. Anselm, one of the patrons of the historic mission, was kept with great solemnity at St. Anselm and St. Cecilia's Lincoln's Inn Fields, says the London "Universe."

There was a large congregation at the evening devotions. The sermon was preached by the Rev. David Dunford, who briefly sketched the life of St. Anselm, and referred in particufar to his learning and writings and his fight on the great question of investitures. From those two points chiefly (continued the rev preacher)-first, his learning and his writings; and, secondly, his strong oyalty to holy mother the Church and the Vicar of Jesus Christ-they could learn a lesson. They, too, mus be faithful in their desire to learn much about their Church, and they nust also be faithful in their loyalty to the Church and to those whom the Church had appointed to be their spiritual superiors. It was well on that day that the Cardinal had written to them and asked them to pray for their neighbor, the nation of France. England had been from time immemorial closely connected with In the early ages of the Church

soon after the conversion of England from paganism, the Bishops of the two countries were always passing and re-passing. Many of the noted English bishops received their education in France. Many times when driven from England they had sought a refuge in France, and England had been called upon to receive from France refugees, just as France had been called upon to receive re fugees from England. At the beginning of last century many priests. good and holy men, were driven out of France as they were being driven out now, and they settled here this land, and he (the rev. preacher) took it as almost a certainty that had it not been for those good and holy priests living here in England Catholicity would not be in the po sition it was in this country at the present day. They settled here in poverty, hid from the light of day but they carried out the work of Je sus Christ in this land, particularly in this large city, so that Catholics had in a measure to thank those French priests for the religion that they had now in their hearts. And now they were called upon again to extend to French clergy a home and hospitality, and were asked to offer their prayers and their suffrages for them in the great crisis that was now taking place in the fair land of France, which was called the eldest daughter of the Church. France to the backbone was Catholic. Go through it where they would, into large cities or into the country, and they would find that the vast majority of the people were true, good and earnest Catholics.

They might somewhere see in French press scurrilous articles against England, articles which were permeated with atheism and with everything anti-Catholic. But let them look at their own country. The press was moved by a few, and those few must not be taken as samples of the vast majority of the people of England. Neither must those who controlled the press in France be taken as representing the vast majority of the French penple. They were often the offscourings of socie No, those who worked the gut ter-press in France must not be taken as representing in any degree the opinions, belief, and faith of the majority of the people in France. French people were losing their priests, or at least, losing th whom, both men and women, were leaving the country, and, as the crisis of the elections in France was an event upon which so much would turn, it was their duty as neighbors it was their duty by reason of what France had done .or them long years passed, it was their duty also because they were bidden to do it by the Cardinal, to pray as hard as they could, to offer up earnest suffrages that God might give guidance to and direct the elections of France. Might France, through the prayers of English Catholics. come to be the country she was years ago, and he called, not name only but in fact, the daughter of the Catholic Church. There was another legson they could learn from the life of St. Anselm. He found it pecessary to fight for the rights of the Church; so each one of them would have to fight in their own little way, hidden though might be, for the faith which God had implanted in them through the sacrament of Baptism.

Think not about thy sin, so as to make it either less or greater in thine own eyes. Bring it to Jesus, and leave it to Him to judge thee.

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ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.
established 1863.—Rev. Director.
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625 St. Dominique street: M. J.
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street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's.
Hall, corner Young and Ottawa
streets, at 3.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1sty Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss-Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Mrs. Nora Kavanaugh, recording-secretary, 155 Inspector street; Misse Emma Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer. Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Debotts. Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponin Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street. on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser. Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth. Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

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C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each mon?h. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan, Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording-Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial-Secretary, Robt. Warren; Trensurer, J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connof and G. H. Merrill.

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# SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 1,024. Dame Mary Anne Thompson, of the town of St. in the District of Montreal, wife of Alphonse N. Brunet, plaintiff, vs. the said Alphonse N. defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that an action for separation of property has been this day instituted between the above parties.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1902. SMITH, MARKEY & MONT-GOMERY

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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THE RECENT CATA The civilized world has read and pondered ove details of the double that has brought deat to the people of Martin Vincent Islands. The the disaster so surpass of language to give scription of its details, ity is more inclined to meditative in presence rific visitation. But the lessons to be drawn from events-so many that difficult to simply enur There is one, however, not avoid mentioning. lutely nothing more show the Omnipotence the littleness and impo than a catastrophe of It is in vain that the nius of the human machinery and devise it is in vain that scie and experts endeavor cation of the results; ternal elements that heart of this terrestria action, and when their outlets for their pent when scoriac floods le rush downward, there

can check the devasts thousand souls swept in thirty seconds. Do centuate the reality o al prophecy, that in a twinkling of the eye, be destroyed by fire, holds of life, of grand shall roll back into c into the nonentity wh tive Hand had once d would it not seem as conditions that are r ing more pronounced tion of the very cone are foretold will prev world is at an en Time's course shall be not be in ten thousa this; nor yet in twent who is to say, looking witness at this hour, Writ-are not to be li There is no doubt th but a huge ball of fir sufficiently thick to 1 ceasing fires within fr a state of ashes, and scattered to the win is that crust going t

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